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light either plant. *Lysurus texensis* Ellis, and *Laternea triscapa* Turp. are the two plants reported from Texas, but apparently the specimens are lost as both Burt and myself have been unable to locate them.

EXPLANATION OF PLALES 102-106.

Fig. 1. Group of 8 eggs of *Phallus impudicus* var. *imperialis* from a common rhizomorph.
Fig. 2. Expanded plants from group of fig. 1.
Fig. 3. *Phallus impudicus* var. *imperialis,* typical plants.
Fig. 4. Phallus impudicus var. imperialis, showing veils; the middle plant a dried specimen with veil still pendent below pileus.
Fig. 5. *Phallus rubicundus,* showing rugosity of pileus. All specimens from Austin, Texas, and alcoholic material.
Fig. 6. Phallus rubicundus, non perforate plant.
Fig. 7. Phallus rubicundus, showing shreds of veil on stipes and one plant perforate.
Fig. 8. *Phallus rubicundus,* showing veil at base of pileus and remnant of volva at apex.
Fig. 9. *Mutinus caninus.*
Fig. 10. *Simblum sphaerocephalum.*
Fig. 11. *Simblum texense.*

All ⅔ natural size.

North Texas State Normal, Denton, Texas.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XXIII.

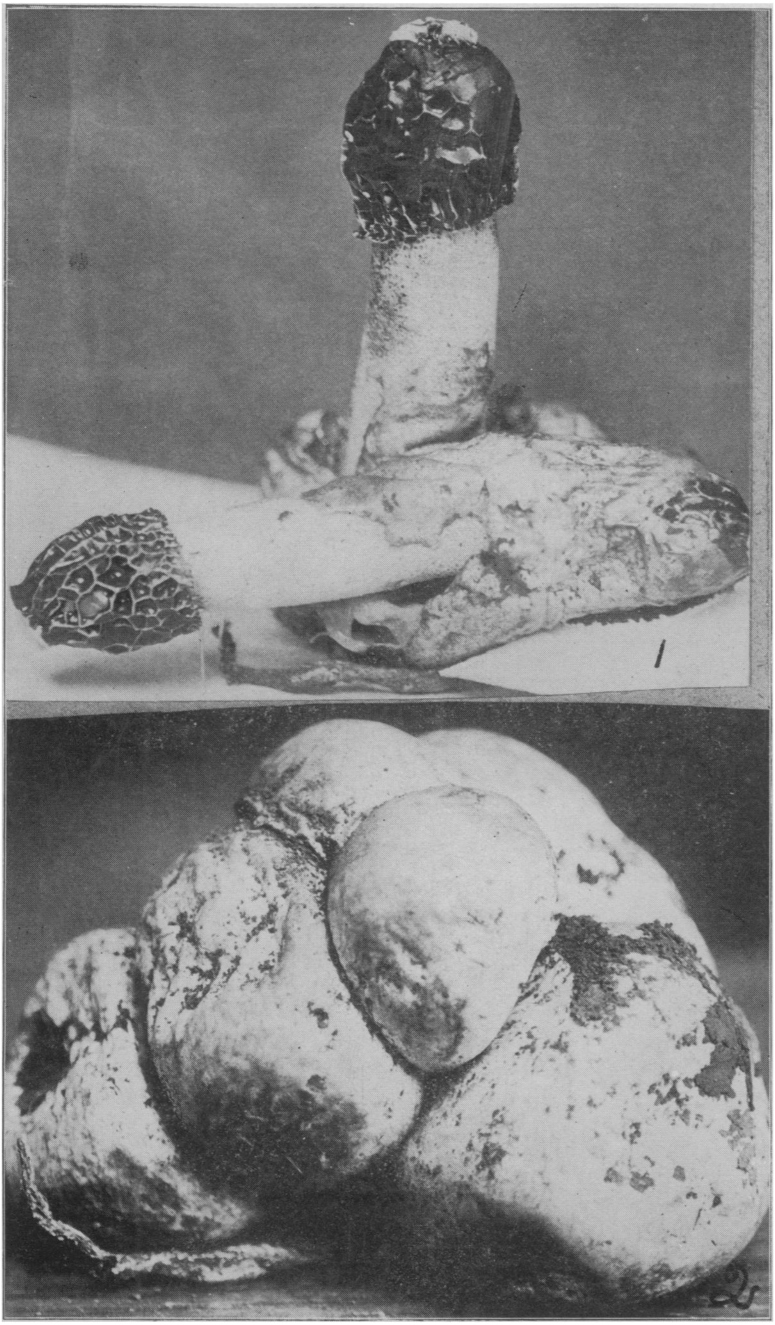
W. A. KELLERMAN.

Peck, Charles H.

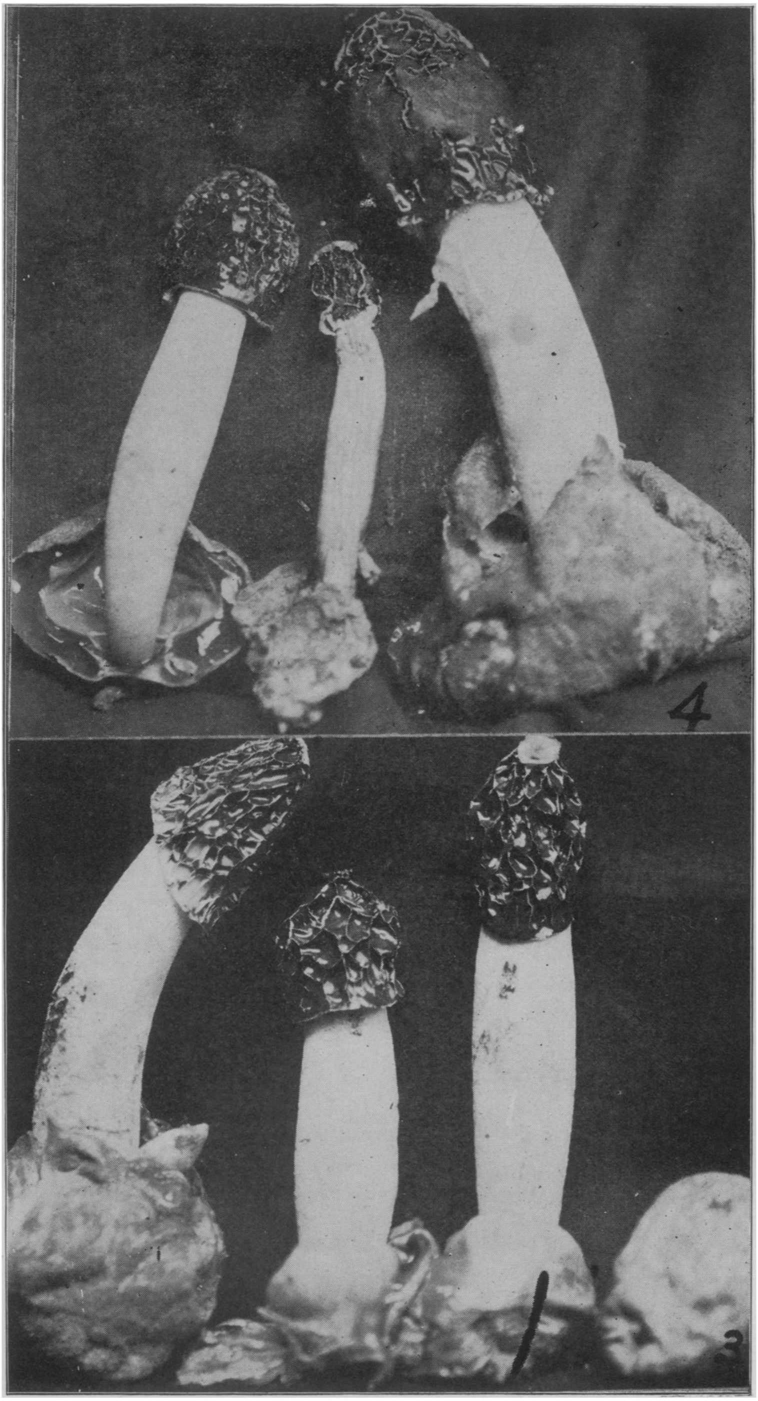
"A New Species of Galera" — G. kellermani — is described in the July No. of the Journal of Mycology by Professor Peck, who adds: The distinguishing characters of this species are its broadly expanded or plane grayish brown pileus with its minutely granulose or mealy surface, its persistently striate margin and its very narrow gills becoming brownish with age. The indication of a veil is also unusual. A full-page half tone illustrates the new species.

Hedgcock, Geo. G. and Spaulding, Perley.

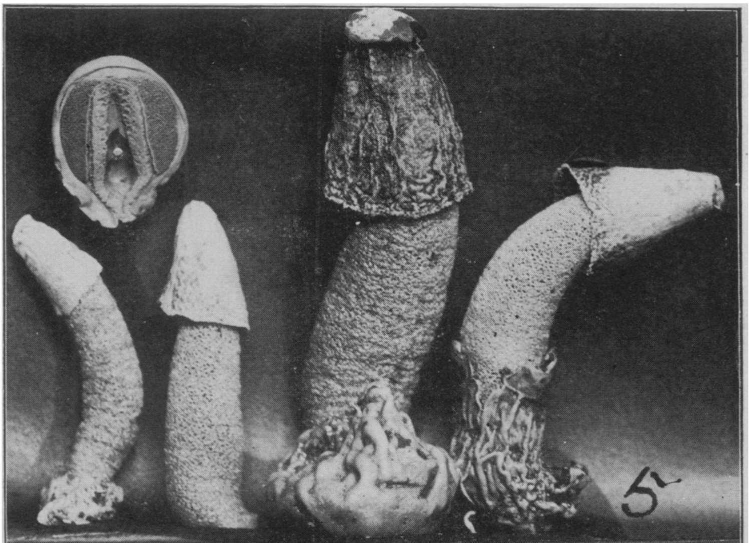
These authors outline a "New Method of Mounting Fungi Grown in Cultures for the Herbarium." The plan is to grow the specimens on rather stiff agar-agar and protect them (the agar plates having been divided into square blocks) by means of perforated cardboard — see Journal of Mycology for July 1906. They say that "This method of mounting has proven very convenient with specimens of Stilbum, Graphium, Ceratostomella, Hormodendron and other similar fungi; it is best, however, to poison the specimen after mounting, by spraying it with a strychnine solution."

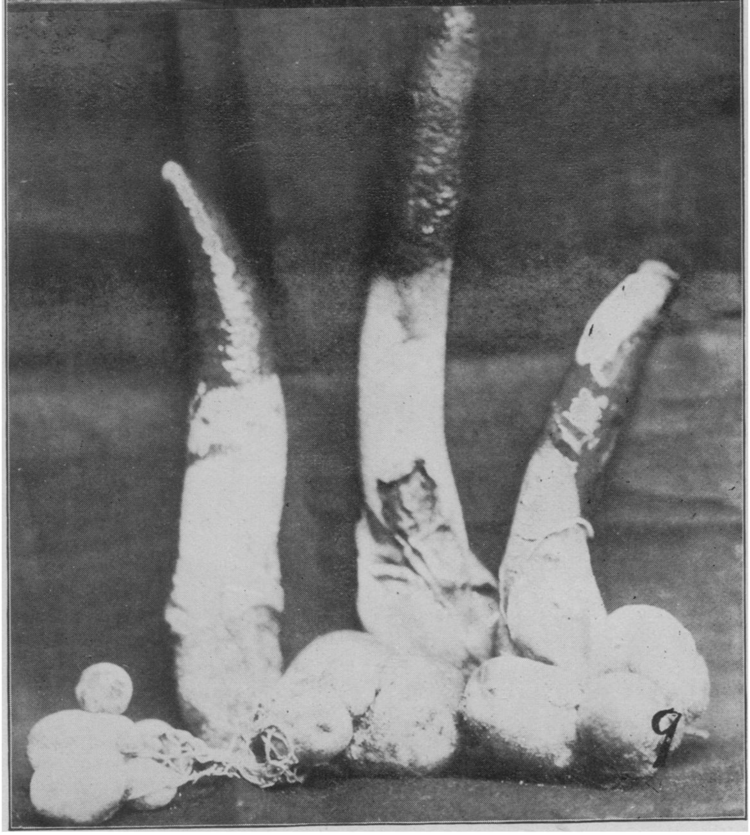


PHALLUS IMPUDICUS VAR. IMPERIALIS.

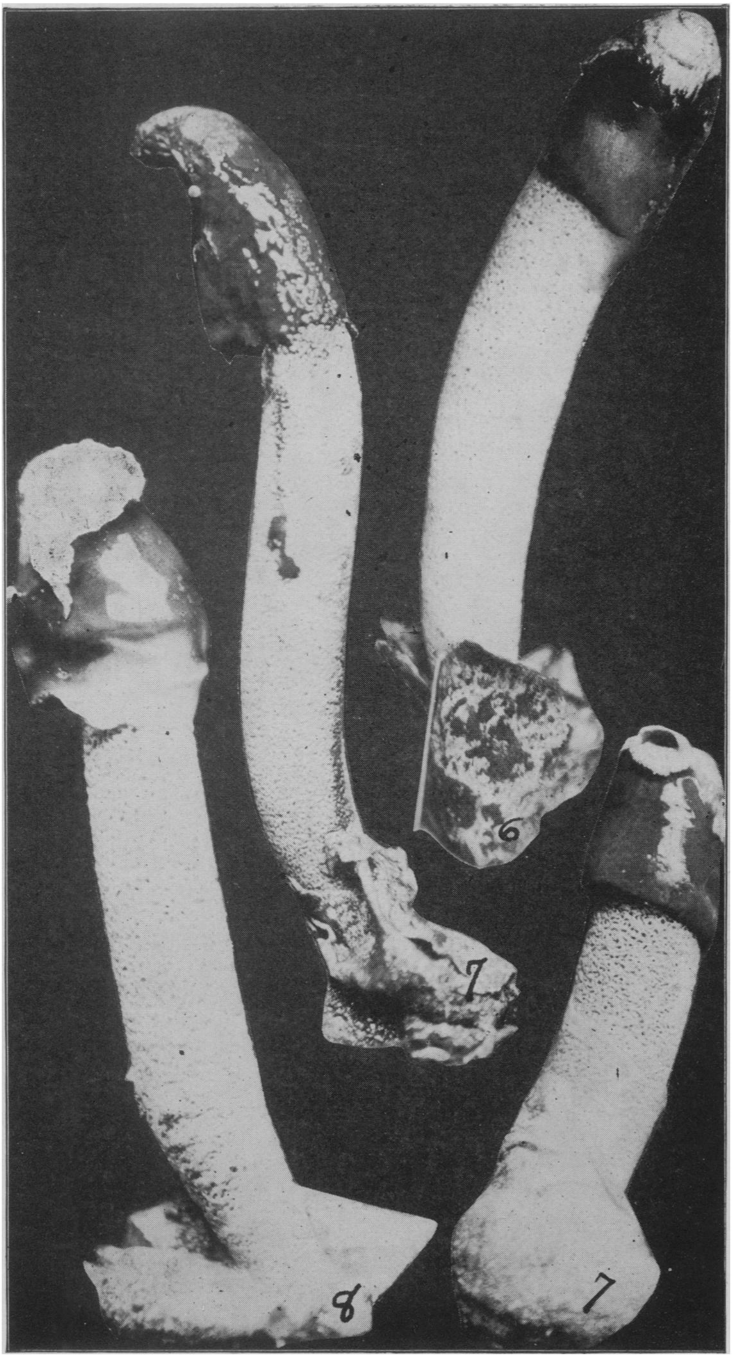


PHALLUS IMPUDICUS VAR. IMPERIALIS.

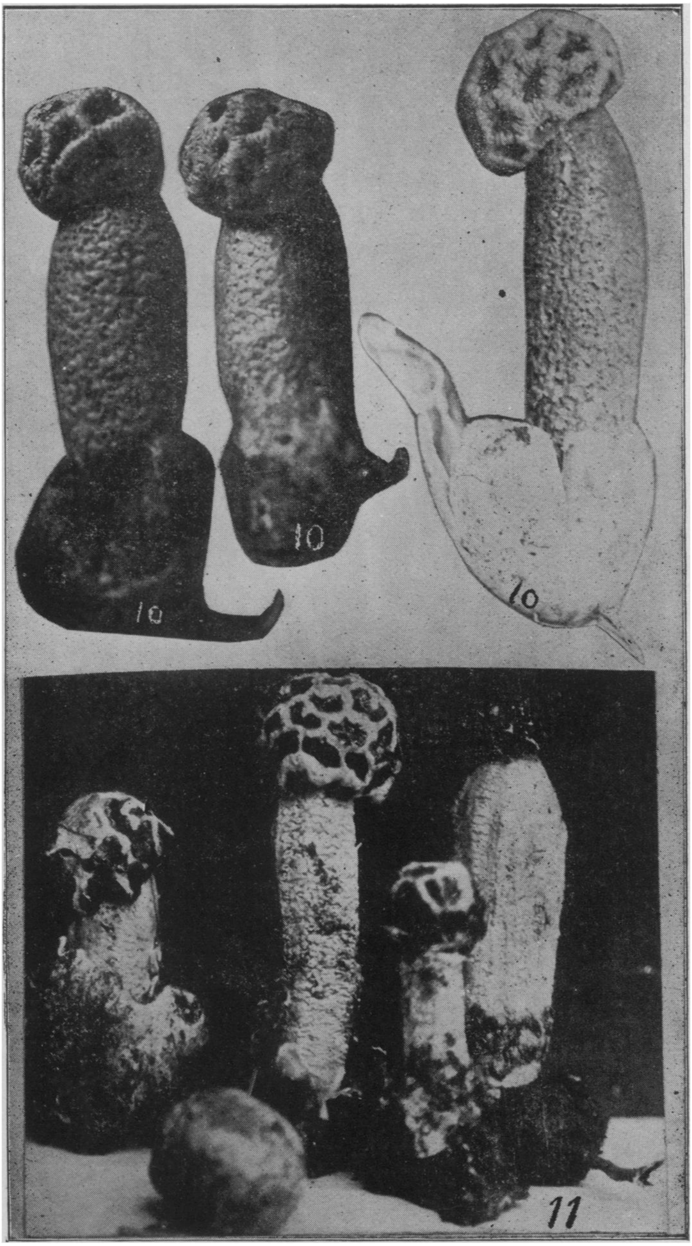




5. PHALLUS RUBICUNDUS. 9. MUTINUS CANINUS.



PHALLUS RUBICUNDUS.



10. SIMBLUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM. 11. SIMBLUM TEXENSE

Journal of Mycology, Vol. 12, July 1906.

This contains the following: Kellerman—Mycological Expedition to Guatemala; Charles—Lasiodiplodia on Theobroma cacao and Mangifera Indica; Hedgcock and Spaulding—New Method of Mounting Fungi Grown in Cultures for the Herbarum; Peck—A New Species of Galera; Arthur—Reasons for Desiring a Better Classification of the Uredinales; Morgan—North American Species of Lepiota; Morgan—Descriptive Synopses of Morgan's North American Species of Marasmius; Garrett—Field Notes on the Uredineae; Kellerman—Notes from Mycological Literature XX; Editor's Notes.

Kellerman, W. A.

An itinerary of a "Mycological Expedition to Guatemala" is given in the July number of the Journal of Mycology (1906), with some account of the general topography of the country, the climate, hydrography, the general character of the vegetation in the several regions visited, including Lakes Atitlán and Amatitlán, also three of the highest volcanoes.

Charles, Vera K.

The "Occurrence of Lasiodiplodia on Theobroma cacao and Mangifera indica," see Journal of Mycology, July, 1906, deals with a preliminary study of infected plants from Brazil and Florida. It is supposed that the species is L. tubericola E. & E. —to be determined by cultures, and reported later.

Bergen, Joseph Y. and Davis, Bradley M.

In a new and excellent text book called "Principles of Botany," Messrs. Bergen and Davis devote two chapters to Fungi, the first entitled "The Fungi and Their Relation to Fermentation and Disease" (pp. 227-271), and the second, "Summary of the Life Histories and Evolution of the Fungi," (pp. 272-4). The five classes are considered: Bacteria, *Schizomycetes;* Yeasts *Saccharomycetes;* the alga-like fungi, *Phycomycetes;* the sac fungi, *Ascomycetes;* and the basidia fungi, *Basidiomycetes.* Many text figures are used, also two full-page plates—one (colored) illustrating a Lichen, and the other an Agaric, a wound parasite (*Pleurotus ulmarius*).

Garrett, A. O.

Fasicle Two of "Fungi Utahenses," collected and distributed by A. O. Garrett, High School, Salt Lake City, Utah, is devoted exclusively to Puccinias, including two species of Aecidium. "Commencing with the next fascicle, the printing of the original descriptions will be discontinued."

Blakeslee, Albert Francis.

In the September number of the Botanical Gazette (1906) Albert Francis Blakeslee discusses the "Differentiation of sex in Thallus Gametophyte and Sporophyte." Referring to the previous paper in which was given an account of Zygospore Germinations in Some Mucorineae, the author says the purpose of the present paper is to point out the bearing which the investigations already made in this group may have upon the questions of sexuality in other forms.

Kauffman, C. H.

A contribution from the Botannical Department of the University of Michigan, published in the Botanical Gazette, September 1906, is devoted to "Cortinarius as a Mycorhiza-producing Fungus." The author, C. H. Kauffman, publishes a new species, *Cortinarius rubipes,* and its study is the basis for the article here noted. He says his own observations seem to show that it is undoubtedly a fact that one fungus may be attached to trees of very different families. Cortinarius rubipes Kauff. is connected with three forest symbionts.

Smith, Ralph E. and Smith, Elizabeth H.

Under the title of "A New Fungus of Economic Importance" the authors give an account of a destructive rotting of lemons in Southern California, which proved to be caused by a hitherto undescribed fungus. A new genus is proposed, *Pithiacystis,* which differs from Pithium in mode of swarmspore formation, and from Pithiopsis in habit. It is more exactly intermediate between the Saprolegnieae and Peronosporeae than either of these genera. The new species is called *Pithiacystis citrophthora,* parasitic on lemons, and occasionally on other Citrus fruits, causing decay of green fruit on the tree and in the storehouse.

Journal of Mycology, Vol. 13. Jan. 1907.

The table of contents of this No. reads as follows: Long — Notes on New Species of Ravenelia; Atkinson — A New Entoloma from Central Ohio; Kellerman — Fungi Selecti Guatemalenses, Exsiccati, Decade I; Morgan — North American Species of Lepiota (continued); Kellerman — Index to North American Mycology; Index to Volume 12.

Long, W. H.

In the "Notes on new or rare Species of Ravenelia," Prof. W. H. Long publishes critical comments on many species of this interesting genus, and describes two new species, namely: Ravenelia piscidiae (for Florida) and Ravenelia arthuri (from Jamaica). He states that three characters of great importance should always be noted, to-wit, (1) the position of the sori, whether sub-epidermal or sub-cuticular; (2) the number and position of the germ spores of the uredo-spores; and (3) the position and number of the cysts. In his opinion R. mexicana, R. mimosae-sensitivae and R. inconspicua are all one and the same species. Four other species [he continues] are so closely related that they should be considered as one species, viz.: R. expansa Diet. & Holw., R. fragrans Long, R. humphreyana P. Henn. and R. pulcherrima Arthur.

Fungi Columbiani, Century XXIII. Dec. 10, 1906.

Mr. Elam Bartholomew distributed this installment of his exsiccati December 10, 1906. A wide range of species is represented — the only very large number of species in any genera being those of Puccinia, over a dozen; and Uromyces, little less than a dozen.

Atkinson, Geo. F.

A description and a full page plate is given by Professor Atkinson of "A new Entoloma from Central Ohio," Entoloma subcostatum. See Journal of Mycology, November, 1906.

Kellerman, W. A.

The labels are printed for the first decade of "Fungi Selecti Guatemalenses exsiccati," in the November No. of the Journal of Mycology. The species are as follows:

1. Graphiola phoenicis (Moug.) Poit., on Thrinax sp. indet.
2. Melampsora bigelowii Thüm., on Salix humboldtiana H. B. K.
3. Puccinia cannae (Wint.), P. Henn., on Canna indica L.
4. Puccinia cognita Syd., on Verbesina fraseri Hemsl.
5. Puccinia cynanchi Lagerh., on Philibertiella crassifolia Hemsl.
6. Puccinia heterospora B. & C., on Sida cordifolia L..
7. Puccinia rosea (D. & H.) Arthur, on Ageratum conyzoides L.
8. Ravenelia humphreyana Diet., on Poinciana pulcherrima L.
9. Ravenelia spinulosa Diet. et Holw., on Cassia biflora L.
10. Ustilago panici-leucophaei Bref., on Panicum leucophaeum H. B. K.

In following decades new and interesting tropical species are promised.

Kellerman, W. A.

The alphabetical list of articles, authors, subjects, new species and hosts, new names and synomyns, entitled "Index to North American Mycology," which is complete for the time subsequent to Dec. 31, 1900, was continued in the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY throughout the year 1906, installments appearing in the March, May, September, and November Nos.

Mangin, L. et Viala, P.

The Bureaux de le "Revue de Viticulture," Paris, issues a 17-page illustrated account of the new fungus — "Sur le Stearophora radicicola, champignon des Racines de la Vigne" — which the authors detected in the living tissues and of which they say: "nous avions d'abord songé a rattacher cette espè nouvelle au groupe, d'ailleurs mal nommé, des Endoconidium; les données vague et insuffisantes, publiées sur la genése des spores dans ce genre, ne nous ont pas permis de confirmer cette assimilation, et nous espérons pouvoir établir, dans un travail ultérieur, que le Stearophora constitue un groupe spécial représentant vraisemblablement un type primitif d'Ascomycetès à asques dissociés."

Fungi Utahenses, Fascicle Three, July 19, 1906.

The Nos. 51-75 include twenty pkts. of Puccinia, one Caeoma, two Chrysomyxa, one Hyalospora, and one Aecidium. Author, A. O. Garrett.

Lawrence, W. H.

In Bulletin 70, Experiment Station, State of Washington, we find an account of the "Powdery Mildews of Washington," the Erysiphaceae. Following the general account is a key to the genera, then the genera and species are fully described, the appendages and spores illustrated by one full-page plate.

Douglas, Gertrude E.

This is a very interesting study, "The Rate of Growth of Panaeolus Retirugis," Contribution No. 113 from the Department of Botany of Cornell University. Measurements were taken morning and evening during the latter part of March and early April — complete records obtained for 18 plants, the rate of growth then worked out in curves. The stem grows slowly at first, then very rapidly 40 to 56 hours, for about 24 hours slowly again until it ceases. Growth is more rapid by night than by day.